

## A Letter of Instructions from the East Indian Company to its Agent, circ. 1614.

With Notes by W. G. MAXWELL.

Among the Cottonian manuscripts in the British Museum is a letter of instructions from the East India Company to its principal agent in the East India.

The manuscript consists of nineteen pages and is registered as "Cottonian Manuscript, Otho E. VIII. ff. 231-240 (ink foliation)." There is no date to the letter, but Mr. W. Noel Sainsbury the editor of the "Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, East Indies, China and Japan 1513-1616" assigns to it, with a query, the date 1614. In this case the addressee would be John Jourdain, who was in that year the East India Company's principal agent in the East and who resided at Bantam, some sixty miles north of the present city of Batavia.

It will be noticed that in the manuscript there is a reference to the date 1620 as the date of Raja Api's death. This, if correct, would of course make the date suggested by Mr. Sainsbury impossible. I think however that there can be no doubt that 1620 is a slip of the pen for 1610. In one of the notes which I have appended to this article, I show that the account of Raja Api is identical with that given by Peter Williamson Floris, who gives the date as 1610. Floris was one of the merchants of the company's seventh voyage in 1611, and the writer of this letter [which gives such "descriptions and intelligences as he has been able to gather from the advises given by the company's factors"] almost certainly had Floris' letter before him.

This manuscript was partially destroyed by fire in 1731, some three lines being consumed at the head of each leaf. The recurring omissions in the transcript mark the places.

The thanks of the Society are due to Mr. G. F. Warner, Keeper of Manuscripts, for permission to take a copy of this letter which is now for the first time published.

I have prepared some brief notes of the places, people and things specified in the letter. These are given in alphabetical order in an appendix.

This manuscript appears to me to be interesting in two respects; firstly not so much on account of its contents as for its purport to contain all that was then known in England of this part of the world. Indeed when one sees that the letter was written in 1614, more than a century after the Portuguese had been in occupation of Goa and Malacca, it seems astounding that the Directors of the East India Company (which had been founded some fourteen years before the date of this letter) should have so little information to give their principal agent in the East. The reason that there is no reference to Goa, Malacca or any other Portuguese possession is, of course, that the British could not trade there.

The document is interesting in a second respect as showing how small a place in the early aims of the Honourable East India Company, India itself occupied. In later years the Company so much confined itself to India that one is apt to think of India and the Company as co-extensive.

But India at one time stood for nearly everything outside Europe, Africa, and Asia Minor. Thus Marco Polo wrote (A. D. 1298). "India the greater is that which extends from Maabar to Kesmacoran (i.e. from Coromandel to Mekran) and it contains thirteen great Kingdoms. India the Lesser extends from the province of Champa to Mutfli (i.e. from Cochin-China to the Kistna Delta). Abash (Abyssinia) is a very great province and you must know that it constitutes the Middle India."

To this day each country calls by the name of India that part of this vast area that it has acquired for itself: thus India to us means British India, to the French it means Pondicherry, to the Portuguese it means Goa, and to the Dutch it means the magnificent possession of Netherlands-India. The West Indies were so called because Columbus imagined that he had discovered a new route to the "Indias" by sailing West instead of

East; and the word "Indian," of which "Red Indian" is the best known form, has been applied (so it is said) by discoverers to almost every tribe from the Esquimaux to the Patagonians.

Of course one knows, but perhaps hardly realizes, that when the East India Company started operations it did not own a foot of land in India. It was really the task of making India British that withdrew the operations of the East India Company from the vast area of the East India, with which it first set out to trade, to the comparatively restricted area of British India.

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[British Museum. Cotton. MS. Otho E. VIII, ff. 131-240 (ink foliation.)]

N.B. The MS. was burned in the fire of 1731—possibly about three lines at the head of each leaf being consumed—hence the recurring omissions in this transcript.]

.....ecting thereof, advised you to goe (?)  
 .....you may from place to place for the..... thereof:  
 Wee have since Notwithstanding [f]allen (3) into the consideration of the great want wee shall contynuallie have of your presence in the places where most of our shippes are to be laden and where you shall thinck it most convenient to settle the place for our principall Rendeuowes which wee still perswade our selues wilbee Jacatra whither all our shippes both from England and elsewhere should touch and take from you their directions, to bee ymployed vnto such places as shall seeme best vnto you, by advise you shall receaue from our other ffactories adviseing them what returnes you desire, aswell for England as for other places and ffactories abroad to whose commaund with the advise of your Counsell both our Captaines and ffactors shalbee subiect vnto; both for staying,

remooveing or settling in such place and places as you and your Councell shall appoinct that by emulation one with annother they may by their industrie, discover the Trade, giue you large information, redress such euill Custome as they finde gather goodes together to dispatch the shippes richly and speedilie to you againe to looke yt their charges beenot excessiue and that they send their accompts and Copies of their Bookes orderlie vnto you contynualle, where wee wishe you to haue a special Care for the per vseing Comptrolling or allowing of the accompts and soo post them ouer vnto your generall bookes. And as often as you shall thinck itt expedient, that the Factor himself come to giue vpp his said Accompts ffrom which place of Jacatra or Banta both for your heathes sake as otherwise wee would not haue you goe vnles itt were for some extraordinarie and waightie occasion and so allowed by your Councell: ffor by the Contynual coming of our shippes from England, of the Pinnaces from the Indies, and the giueing good orders for goodes to bee in a readines for the reladeing of our shippes in tyme for all places you shall..... from you that.....nd not finding the gouerment as it ought.....take order therein, either remooueing such.....psons, and putting others in their places, or ells to redresse their faults according as the matter requireth, of which his proceeding hee is afterwards to make an vpriht report to you, whereby you may bee of all thinges well Informed, both in the point of Trade, the Charges gouerment, and all other matters, and by your good care, industrie with mildnes, keepe all in subiection. Likewise that you hereby may take Care ouer the victuals and provizons of our shippes that come out and goe for England, to take accompts of them howe the same is spent and what may bee spared to take a shoare for the provizion of other shippes and the Pinnaces that tarrie in the Countrie.

And for the better gouerment of all the ffactories we hould itt fitt you Choose four principall places where the cheife persons ought to bee resident vizt.

Jour. Straits Branch



Surratt, Coromandell, Bantam, Patania, to which principall persons in those foure places you may giue Name of Agents, Directors Consulles or such like. The gouernment of him in Surratt should stretch ouer all the Countrie of the great Mogore as Surratt it self Cambaia, Barocha, Amadanar, Agra, Lahor and the places thereabouts. Hee of Coromandell should haue commaund ouer those ffactores that shalbee planted in Narsinga.

Hee of Bantam should haue his commaund ouer Sumatra Jawa Succadana Macassar vnto the Mulluccos.

And the commaund of him at Patania to stretch ouer Siam, Camboja, Cochinchina, Japan, Bernee and the places thereabouts, And if a ffactor bee also to bee planted at Mocha, there likewise to be a cheife head, which aforesaid Directors may haue the highest commaund as your Liutenantes.....tuall env (?).....[a]nd.....send any shipp or Capitall.....places to consignee the same to the.....who shall give a receepte thereof and dispose.....thereof amongst the **Factories** that are under hym, according as hee shall finde requesite for euerie perticuler place, and you to advise the said **Director** what goodes you desire for your returne and they to take order for the same where it is to bee had.

And if any of the ffactories stand in need of any thing, they shall Certifye the same to their respectiue Directors, and if hee cannott help them thereto, the said **Director** to advise the same vnto you, and you to giue Order vnto such other **Directors** vnder whose gouernment the said commodities are to bee had to provide the same.

So likewise if any faults bee committed, that ye goodes bee not as they ought, or otherwise bee not well Condytioned, to Certifye the same presentlie one to annother, to have such faults amended.

Moreouer wee thinck itt requesite for your more ease that euerie ffactorie shall give a compt vnto such Directors as are ouer them, and the Director to keepe generall bookes, whereby hee may see the estate of eche ffactorie, To which ende euerie Director is to haue a Bookekeeper ioyned with him as a Secretarie whereby the generall Bookekeeper ouer the Indies resident with you may bee eased of a greate trouble, and many errors and mistakeinges prevented, all places provided with principall heades, your auctoritie kept in reputation and the whole estate to be euerie yeare sett and sent vs in Ballance and thereby the gaine & losse which euerie place yeildeth will presentlie bee found out, and so accordinglie remeadie provided for the same.

Neither doo wee thinck itt fitt, that the Directors should bee bound to keepe their residence in one place, but to bee in their power to visit their ffactories vnder them, from place to place to prevent all.....vise An.....shall come vnto you wee w.....spectes according to their estate, and ha.....places and voices amongst your Counsell.

Moreouer we hould it convenient that euerie Direct..... haue 4. or 5. of the best experienced to ymploy in the ffactories that are vnder his Commaund and each Factorie to haue 3. or 4. Newe Comers, one to learne the Languadge which in tyme wilbee verie available vnto our affaires, and by degrees in case of mortallitie, or otherwise may rise in succession according as they may seeme to deserve. And for further Light vnto the Trade of all those partes wee haue thought fitt to annex herevnto such discriptions and intelligences as wee haue receaued and gathered out of such advises as wee haue had from our ffactors whereof you may make such vse, as you find most convenient.

The Discription of Zeilan. Zeilan in it self is a rich Iland and hath the best Cinamon of all the Indies, it hath also some Rubies, Spinels, Cattes eyes the best and finest of all the worlde, onlie they are not found in any quantitie, and such as are found come for the most parte into the handes of the

**Portingalles.** Here also by the Iland of **Manar** hath been the famous fishing of Pearles which within theise 8 or 9 years is whollie decayed, so that for this presente there is nothing to bee done. The Dutch haue their men lying att Candie but do nothing, neither doth this Iland vent any forraine commodities, saue onlie some Course Lawnes, which in great abundance are brought to them from **Negapatam** by the **Calenders** and **Chulias** whoe for their returne bring from thence fine **Matts** and **Cinamon** **Arecas**, ffor the *Cinamon* cometh most parte.....

The Discription of.....  
of **Coromandell**

This Coast of **Coromandell** according to the Common Computation of the **Chulias** and **Portingalles** beginneth at **Negapatam** and stretcheth to **Casincotta** in **Ozira** ; In this Coast of **Coromandell** or **Chulia** mandell bee two principall **Kinges**, the one of **Narzinga** or att this presente of **Velour**, which beginneth at **Negapatam** and endeth at **Cariék**, or **Montepoli**: The King of this Countrie is called **Wencapeti Raija**, the other kingdome beginneth from **Montepoli** vnto **Cassincotta** and is called **teligana** or **Badaga** whose King is called **Cotobaxa**, the one beeing a **Gentile** the other a **Moore** each of them haueing their sundrie Lawes, manners and government which breiflie to recite, wee will first begin with ye King of **Velour**.

The Discription of the kingdome of **Norsinga**  
alongst the Coast of **Coromandell**.

The King **Wencapati Raia** beeing a **Gentile** deceased in **October 1604**. aboute the age of 86. yeares, hee was

Cosen to the great King Rama Raia, It is an auncient Custome in this kingdome, that the Kinges deuide their Countrie in 3 principall Naicques in manner of a Loane to them and their heires, paying yearlie a certen Rent, and when the King hath any warres, they serve him with a certen Number of Elephantes horses and Souldiers att their owne Costs and Charges, and att this presente tyme this Kingdome is deuided into 3 principall Naicques to witt to him of Tanianco; him of Tirepopelir and to the Naicque of Madurie of which country of theise 3 Naicques betweene Negapatam vntill St. Thome and deeper towards the.....ettle for himself.....and ffortes, and although the King... .eth the souereigne goverment to himself and.....t without his Confirmation nothing is of any valliditie but must come yearlie to shewe their obedience, yet notwithstanding they are sufficiently Kinges, ech of them in his gouernment doing what hee will, which happened for the most parte by the Kinges age whoe hath not beene able to settle a good order in all thinges; through which meanes theise Naicques do much pill and poll their subiects, ffarming out their townes to the Bramanes, which whollie do consume the poore Commons, that it is too bee wondred howe they are able to mainteyne their famillies; This is the principall goverment of this country. And touching the trade here, the Portingalles haue had a mightie rich trade which might bee accompted the verie best in the Indies, but in regarde they are put from their Trade in Jaua, Amboine, Banda, Moluccos, Solor, Borneo, Siam and Petania, this also is much decayed, so that at this tyme they are hardlie able to mainteyne their famillies; Negapatam and St. Thome beeing so much decayed as is vnspeakeable. In this kingdome the Dutch haue two ffactories, (to witt) one in Tanagapatam belonging to the Naicque of Tirepopelir;

whereas they are at great charges and little profit, so that they haue been often minded to raise that Factorie; the other is att Paleacattee which belonged to the Queene Obaijana, here the Dutch haue great privillidges, so that they might here build a howse of brick att their pleasure, and that no Nation in Europe might come to trade there without Commission from Graue Mowrice, so that the Globe coming there and the James after them, were denyed the Trade; The Hollanders haueing built there a strong Castle with 4 Bulworkes and 16 peece of.....they haue.....  
 .....Solor, Mœccasser, Jaua.....  
 and other places for the venting of the.....Cloth, wherein consisteth the profit, here are made the best Callicos and best sortes of the whole Coast. In regarde of the long tyme that they haue beene brought vpp in itt by the Portingalles, so that they presentlie knowe what sortes will fitt when a man telleth them for what place hee will goe, ffor that there is no great difference betweene the Clothes fitting Jaua, Mulleij and Siam, as also betweene the sortment for men, women, and Children, which is to bee had at Me-ulpatan ffor although they haue the best musters in the world yet they cannott make them as one would haue them; ffor which Cause this place concerneth the Dutch verie much although they are att great charges. The Commodities that are requested here are Pepper, Nutmegges, Mace, Cloues, but not many, Sandellwoodd, Brimstone, Camphir, all sortes of China Commodities except porcelane, which is worth nothing here because the Gentiles may not eate out of porcelane, but onlie out of Leaues, of trees beeing ioyned together, or out of Copper dishes, whereby purslane is only vented to the Mores, a parcell of lead and quicksiluer, vermillion, redd branched Corall is here vented, but no vent of English=Cloth, and although Ambergreece, Musk Ciuit and other such like perfumes are

much vented here, yet to what profit I knowe not, the Countrie as before yeildeth the best coloured paynted Clothes or Collicoes but not whites, for therein Bengala passeth all the Indies; Moreouer in this Kingdome is the myne of diamants called roqua noua, which is scituated betweene Uandrigiri and Wisnagara from whence they are carried to Uvsapor in the kingdome of Decan where Dabul lyeth, whereat those of Doa and other places come to buy them, so that for this presente the Staple is there, and for other Commodities itt yeildeth none worth mentioning.

To keepe a.....  
 .....would surpasse the Charges.....  
 .....lie might be ymployed 20 V (?) R<sup>s</sup> which...  
 .....loyments in regarde they bee of in the best sortes y<sup>t</sup> can  
 bee sent from any other place, will not onlie yeild good profit, but also keepe the Trade in reputation and...may come to pass that wee may gett footing in the Moluccos, when as the Maleijes shall see themselues aswell furnished by the English as any other Nation therefore itt were good to settle a ffactorie here in such place as should bee found most fitting, which the deceased King promised Mr. Floris, and for performance gaue an *Old* of Gold sealed with Sandall; which Jaga Raija promised also vppon the Kinges death and seeing the Companie haue their Trade alreadie in Sumatra, Jaua Mæcasser, Borneo, Patanie, Siam and other places, they haue sufficient meanes to vent those Callicoes &c., the rest in encreasing or lessening may be seene vnto by the Generall and Counsell, and if the Companie will medle with the trade of Diamantes, here might a great stock bee ymployed, but what profit would growe tnerely experience must try, yet by supposall the Portingalles bring them att the Second hand and carrying them into Portingall and from thence for England and other places, the Companie



might finde gaines therein by buying them att the first hande, but must haue true servantes and men of good knowledge beeing no doyt better cheape there then att Succadania.

### The Description of Badagatt or Telingana.

This country in tymes past was belonging to y<sup>e</sup> great King Rama Raija who gaue it gouernment to a certen Persion as also Cancam and Decam to two other Moores, who murtherring the said King made himself King beeing called Cottobaxa, who sithence hath enlarged his dominions to that of the Grand Mogor, Nisainxa atelxa and the Kinges of Velur and Orixia and along the Sea Coast from Montepeli to Cassincotta.....

.....league with him.....  
might be made in the same mann.....

Condytions which the Dutch haue, wh.....  
coming at Mesulpatam is easily learned, and to see howe they would accomplish the said Contract and in this manner those difficulties might bee prevented and a quiet and sure Trade established, and although such an Ambassadge would not cost lesse then 3000. Rs. yet such a somme must not bee regarded, ffor in fewe years itt will come in three fould againe, And if this freindlie Course should take no effect att all, but that the Governours violence contynue and the King not looke into itt, then to breake vpp and saue the Factory and make sharpe warr vppon his Coast in such sort as itt might coome to the Kinges eares, and that they should bee afraid to put their heades out of the dores, which may bee done with small force and little charge, sending to the King and shewing him the reason of those proceedinges, and no doubt but the King and Moores wilbee glad to giue such priueledges as in reason can desire, This course the Portingalls att first tooke and thereby not only obteyned large previllidges but had a

Captaine of theires reached to Mesulptan, Petapoli and other places with great sommes for his maintnace from the King, but nowe that the Mores see that the power of the Portugalls declyne, they haue thrust away their Captaine, and surelie the houlding vpp the Shippes in the Red Sea wrought the Trade of Surratt and theise prowde Mores according to their owne Proverb must bee kept vnder, otherwise they will too much Insult and Dominere.

### The Description of Bengala.

Bengale is devided into two principall partes vizt Portogrand and Porto piqueno beeing both att the head of the great Riuer Ganges about 30 leagues one from another, whereof Porto piqueno is belonging to the Grand Mog'r, farr surpassing them of Porto-grand in all manner of Riches, Manufactures and Trade, and in the Riuer lyeth the famous Cittie for Marchandizing called Satigam; In this Porte or Haven.....galles.....  
 .....so...dos; Here are made the be.....periens(?) of all the the Indies (to witt) be.....pari, Santars Sahangs, taffesiles Megas(?) gingams and other sortes of Cloth, ffaire stitched couerletts pavillians vnmade vpp, Cushions, shopclothes fir Barbers and other Curiosities, abounding with sugers, Comfetts, wax, honye, and such like, This Countrie venteth all manner of Commodities as att Zurat and Mesulpatan, not that Bengala it self doth consume them, but they transport them vpp the Riuer in greate boates whereto they are commodiouslie fitted. Of this place there is cause to haue a better opinion then of any other in the Indies, the gouernment wherof cannott much differ from that of Zurratt and Mesulpatan, and by the meanes of the Ambassador

at Agra may bee purchased such priviledges and liberties as might bee expedient; Likewise the Ambassador will thereby bee more respected in the Court and beare his state with less charges. So that by anie meanes, it were to bee wished that a ffactorie were there settled, and if there bee anyhope in all the Indies for the venting of English Cloth, this place may be thought to bee the cheifest, because the Province lyeth so much Northerly haueing so good Convenience for their transporting not only to Indestan, but also into Tartary and Cattaya, whereby there is reason to thinck this place like to bee as profitfable as which they might Inhabit without feare of Enemies, Porto grande or the greate hauen of Bengala is so named not because there is greater Trade there then att Pequeno, ffor it can no way bee compared therewith, but because greater shippes can come thether then in the little hauen which is full of sholes. In this hauen lieth Sindine where they make great store of salt, which furnisheth all Bengala. In the tyme of Manuell de Malta and Domingo Carriallo weare in Portogrande and the fforte of Diange were vnder their power and all Bengala vnder Contribution then the Portugalls flourished.....  
 .....Arra.. .....poore kingdome  
 yeilding nothing of it.....but(?) Rice,  
 but since the King was assist.....the  
 Portugalles hee tooke and distroied Pegu and from thence brought greate Treasure greate quantitie of Jewells, brasse ordnance, ffaire women, the white Elephant and the Kinges daughter of Pegu, together with a greate number of Pegu slaues, whereby Arracan is much encreased, and Pegu bee-  
 ing destroyed, all that Trade is come to Arracan from whence they traded both by Sea and land for Arba, where much gould is and the myne of Rubies and Saphires, but now within theise fyve yeares the King of Arba hath taken

Drough zangu and lately Siriangh whereat Phillippo de Bretto had a fforte and falling at enmitie with him of Arracan aboute the white Elephant and hath stopped all Trade; so likewise the Grand Mogor hath sent an Ambassador to this King desireing the white Elephant, which Ambassador was euil entreated by the King of Arracan, which the great Mogore taketh in ill parte and warring vppon him taketh diuers places in Bengala, haueing sworne not to giue over vntill hee haue the white Elephant, and although the Castle of Arracan seeme Impregnable, yet it is to bee feared that hee will not bee able to keepe it against the Mogore, and hereby the Trade is whollie decayed and att this tyme nothing to bee done, The Dutch haue a ffactorie here, which they wish they were with Credit quite of.

The Description of Pegu with the following Coastes  
vntill Pera and Malacca.

Pegu hath beene a mightie Cittie and an Empire haueing vnder it 14 Kinges amongst whome are comprehend-  
ed, Camboija, Siam, Laniugh auja and others, but as all  
Monarchies haue their riseing and falling, so also this mightie  
Cittie of Pegu by Tyranie . . . . . taken  
was spitted vppon a sp . . . . . Ugalles  
slayne, This King of Awa . . . . . ven  
Charge to build Pegu vpp againe haueing promised Liberties  
and Privillidges to such as shall come thither with their  
Shippes or will dwell there, If the trade amend and come  
againe and come to anie ymportance, the Companie may haue  
a trade there both in Pegu and Awa whereas is a myne of  
Rubies, Saphires and Spinels, The Emerales are much

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requested here, Moreouer here lye the Townes of Pre, Martaban, but here is nothing to bee had. Then followeth Tanesseei, which by the distruction of Pegu is become the Sea-towne of Siam, but in regarde this trade is here att ende, then followeth the Townes of Junckealam, Laniaugh, Keda, Pera, and Malacca, At all theise places nothing is to bee had, howbtt in Iunckalan and Pera is great store of Tinn held as good as English Tinne, but it is so bought vpp, that it will require great tyme and trouble to gett it, and to aduenter in Moores shippes would not bee safe, and their owne Pinnasses too Chargable, so I leaue it as no way worthy.

### The discription of the Iland of Sumatra.

This Iland of it self is a rich Iland, the riches whereof yt may bee thought the Inhabitants do not knowe, ytt yeildeth great quantitie of Pepper, brymstone, ffine Comphire, Beniamin, gould peter Oyle and as some say Balme and Ambergreece and Bezar stones called Pedra del Porco and other Commodities; Itt hath many fruits but victuals especiallie rice it hath scarce ynough for their owne maintenance. In this Iland are many pettie Kinges as of Palinbam, Jambi, Andrigiri, lying on the East side and Manancabo lying in the Middest of the Iland att the southside, the North and westside, belongeth altogether to the King of Achin (To witt) Siacca, Ara, Gowri, pacci, Pedir Achin, til, Ticao and Priaman, so that hee is not.....  
 .....both from Zuratt, Dabull(?).  
 Malabar, Negapatan, Commall : . . . . .  
 and other places, so that the Country is filled att all tymes, and besides the Guserats and Calindre are much trayned

in the trade, that they knowe better then wee howe to make proffitt, ffor besides ye sortment they buy them better Cheape, and are at lesse charges, but they make great proffitt in that they sell, ffor if they find not their price in Achin they presentlie hire a praye and go alongst the Coast not spareing any Brooke, much less any Riuer or Towne whereby the lesse sales will att first bee found; The King forbiddeth all strange Nations to trade at Priaman and Tecoa except they first come to Achin and gett order from him, for which hee did fforfeyt and Confiscate a Guseratt shippe, but ouer our shippes hee hath no power, yet in Achin little is to bee done, and the Coast of Sumatra a perillous Coast, so that it were expedient to put on this Coast no more with their great shipping, but with a small shipp yearly expresly for trade with them haueing also a Pinnace of 3. or 4. tonnes which may contynuallie goe and come betweene that and the Coast of Bantam, which shippes should bee furnished with such Surat, Coromandell and Bengala sortes of Cloth as are there most requested, the Shippe may fittest ly in Tecoo to buy vpp all the Pepper of the Circumiacent places and the Pinnasse to lye in the Riuer of Cattaganga and deale for the gould of Mununcabo which is brought thither beeing vnder the dominion of the King of Achin, and so might yearlie bee had about 1000. Bahars Pepper and 15. in 20. V (?) Rs. in gould and by this meanes the Guzerats and Calinders would quicklie bee driven from thence and the trade fall to the Companie, ffor they must of Necessitie seeke out places for the venting of the India Clothes or ells the trade of Surat, Coromandell and Bengala is worth nothing, And although at the first they should sell itt good Cheape yett itt would bee a good begining, and with Correspondencie for the sortes of Cloth mainteyned although not with.....  
 .....seituated in the.....



.....ing in Rice, so that therewith it  
 fa.....p[ro]videth all the Countries  
 thereabouts as the.....luccos, Amboine, Banda  
 and other places, so that many (?) Junckes come thether  
 yearlie, which causeth a greate [tr]ade; the King is latelie  
 turned Moore beeing an Heathen before; this Iland hath  
 nothing of it self but Rice, but in regarde of the quantitie of  
 the Juncks that come and goe, there is many tymes to bee  
 gotten a parcell of Spices, Sandall woodde, Tortoyes shelles,  
 Cetie, wax and such like Commodities which may bee bought  
 to good profit, And although the Dutch forbidd all the  
 Junckes to transport any Cloues from the Moluccos vpon  
 Confiscation thereof, yett they dare not do itt to the Junckes  
 of this kingdome because of the ffactorie which they haue here,  
 and because their fortes must bee provided with Rice from  
 hence, this place venteth yearlie a good parcell of India Cloth  
 of all sorts so that in anywise a ffactorie is here to bee settled.

### Succadania.

This place lying in the Ile of Borneo doth vent some  
 parcell of India Cloth, but wee cannott hould it to bee pro-  
 fittable by reason of the greate Charges which run vpon this  
 ffactorie and the smallnes of the Capitall that can bee bestow-  
 ed here together with the dearnes of the Diamonds and bezar  
 stones there to bee bought, and if any quantitie should bee  
 gathered, then must wee send gould thether which wee should  
 conceaue might profittable be sent and ymployed in the  
 Moluccos and Amboyna beeing there worth 50 or 60.  
 per Cent profit and in better request there, then Cloth or  
 Rialls ffor when nothing ells will procure Cloaues, gould will  
 do it: It is a question also wheather, this gould might not bee  
 better ymployed in Bantam then att Succadania: which  
 your experience can soone resolue: Yet notwithstanding itt  
 will not bee good to breake vpp our ffactorie suddenlie there in

hope of better doinges, booath in the vent of Cloathing, and to keepe the Inlandish trade in action; but to bee in this wee haue more skillful Jewellers and honest ffactors not to bee Cosoned, nor to coson vs, ells our Charges will ouertopp our gaines. The description of.....  
 .....here falles a.....of  
 good store of India Cloth are.....  
 .....It yeildeth, extraordinarie good Comphire  
 tak.....this (?) name in an excellencie: Camphere of Borneo,  
 bezar stones in quantitie aboue all the Easterne Ilands, some  
 Diamondes; Here wee are wished to haue a ffactory planted,  
 which by those of Patania may easilie bee brought to passe,  
 whoe trade much for this place; This Camphere is a verie  
 good Commodity in Zuratt, Coromandell and Bengalia;  
 Here are also good Tortoyes shelles which are an extraordinarie  
 Commodity for Zurat; this place may bee mainteyned with  
 a ffactorie with a small charge by reason of our ffactorie att  
 Patania.

### The Discription of Patania.

This is an auncient Kingdome, but alwaies onder tribute of the King of Siam; att this tyme doth an oulv woman rule here, whoe was the Daughter of the last King, whoe did about 30 years since, yet though the woman ruleth, the gouernment is reasonable good, and the strangers haue no great cause to complaine of any great trouble, Yet wee may complaine for the great charges wee pay there, for att every shippes arivall wee must pay 2000 Rs. and 5 per[c]ent (?) for all goodes brought in, and as much for all carried out and waying money according to the quantitie of wares you way, and some other bribes besides; To bridle this people itt were not amiss to build a strong howse in Sangora which lyeth 24 Leagues northwarde of Patania, vnder the gouernment of Datoe Mogoll

vassall to the King of Siam: In this place maie well the Rendevouz bee made to bring all thinges together that you shall gather for the provideing of the ffactories of Siam, Cochinchina, Borneo and partlie our ffactorie in Japan, as you shall gather according to the advises thereof, And hither to bring all such wares as wee shall gather from the foresaid places to bee sent to Bantam or Jaccatra: this howse wilbee found to bee verie Necessarie, for the charges wilbee too highe in Patania besides inconveniences there; which charges you shall spare at Sangora: there you pay no Custome, onlie a small guift to Datoe Mogoll cann effect all here; The Dutch haue taken this course nowe for ye.....  
 .....take (?) it.....  
 ..... to be diverted from them, they will.....  
 ..... lett (?) fall their great charges: So that thoese two places may well bee compared to Bantam and Jaccatra The traffique in Patania is reasonable, it yeildeth no speciall Matters of it selfe, but is all brought in from other places and because of the scituation of the place there is great shipping for diuers places, whereby much marchandize is brought hither, especially of China wares, by reason of the Nearnes of the Countries would bee brought if there were buyers. This place venteth good store of India Cloth, but must bee of the finest of Pellicatt both painted and woven: The fine Cloth of Bengalia is here likewise sould to profit but coarse cloth is in no request att all.

#### The discription of Siam.

Siam many yeares agone itt seemeth hath been a famous Kingdome bearing rule ouer others, euer beeing in good credit with the King of China which kingdome receaued their Lawes and religion from Siam; so confessed by their mutuall sending of presents euery 3 yeares each to other. The King

of Siam, Raja Api (or the faire King) died 1605 whome his brother called the White King did succeed, hee dyed also 1620 and his second sonne inheritts who nowe liveth and vppon whome many Kinges do make warres and do hope to put him out of his Throane. Herby wee may see the dangerous estate wherevnto Siam is nowe brought, and the hazard which wee doe beare in those places, concerning trade there nowe, it is not great, but quietnes beeing obteyned through the victorie of the one side or other, there will doubtles bee good trade againe, and bee a good place for our Companie; ffor this Countrey venteth a good parcell of Cloth both of Bengalie and Coromandell, but of Cambaia cloth fat and faire the people nowe beeing vsed to weare itt. This place venteth other kinde of Cloth that Jaua or Malleya do and the people are verie Curious of their Cloth especiallie painted, whereof those of Sct. Thomre and Palliacatt haue the best trade, which sortes are not only vsed in.....garne.....value Diamantes it hath non.....[c]onclude the revenues of this King is grea.....he liueth after the manner of the Persean Pomp.....and the Perseans do here dominere ouer the Gentile... . . .that it is pittie to see and do eate and Consume the poore peoples with taxes and violences, and if peradventure there ariveth a strange Shippe here especiallie att Musilpatam, It is in the Governors power to giue such safeconduct as it pleaseth him for forming the gouernment, Hee is to pay great Summe of money, hee bearing the gaine and losse, wherefore rather lett a shippe goe away againe, hee will abate as much as is possible, and giue you the fairest wordes hee can vntill hee haue you and all your goodes on shoare, then hee will begin to sing annother song, and will Invent a thowsand knaveries vntill you are wearied, and glad to content him, which Contentment doth not consist in giving one or 200 pagados, but in dealing and contracting

for many Thowsandes according as they shall perceauē it Cargason to bee, and if in the meane tyme it chance in the meane tyme, that they bee put from their gouernment, the debte is absolutely lost, and if you bee so fortunate that they contynue in their gouernment, yett they will hould you vppon delaies vntill the Monson bee almost expired, so that you must bee glad to escape of any thing they shall offer you, which is not worth half the money, yea such as serveth not your turne. Here the Dutch haue two Factories one in Petapoli which is of small ymportance and if the Companie haue a Factorie in Paleacatte, then is Petapoli needles beeing but a daies Journey from Mesulpatan where they do vent great store of Marchandize of all sortes of China wares purselane, pepper, Nutmegges, Mace, Cloves, Sandall, Cigim, Aloes, Musk, Ambergreece and Ciuitt.....little, except for the Kinges... ..yeare sufficeth and those verie rich and... ..well sett forth; ffor other Colours they will not yield the price in England; The Dutch notwithstanding all their greate Trade haue beene forced to suffer all those knaveries and vexations, and the Governers owe them 8000. Pagados so that thep could beare it no longer, so that they went to the King whoe gaue them faire wordes for couering their debtes, but little was performed, yet they obteyned that hence forwarde they should not haue to do with the Governers but pay to the King yearlie 3000 Pagodes and so to bee free from all other charges as Custome for all goodes out and in, ffor that as farr as the gouernment of Mesilpatan stretcheth as well for that they shall bring or Carrie away in their owne shippes, as other shippes of the Moores, and are lycenced to unlade and lade their goodes without opening their packes by the Governers or keeping them all night in the Custom house, which is the greatest bridle that can bee put in theise Knaues mouthes ffor now seeing with violence they

cannott prevaile they come with flattering wordes and a great showe of service to haue their good willes, and this was a great vexation done to Flores in keeping his goodes vntill they had wearied him, and although hee had sufficient meanes to prevent the same att ye Court, yet hee did it not in regarde the charges would haue lyen wholie on the Seaventh voyage, Neither as hee with had hee any whome hee could send, himself not beeing to be spared, which forced him to giue them Content and gett from them as the first tyme in takeing a parcell of Cloth which were not worth halfe the money. And the second tyme hee tooke the Governners sonne from out of the Custome-house prisoner aboard not without danger. And so ye James also had beene served, If the Globe had not come to succour. Yett this place much continueth (?)..... but yet it yeildeth,.....as at Mocha from whence it is transpo.....Egipt, Beniamin cometh by land, Lau throug[h].....augh, which passage by the presente warrs is stopt, the gould for the most parte cometh from Xamaj, but all here beeing in vproare, little is brought, here falleth good store of hearts and Buff skynnes, which are currant Commodities for Japan, so that it may well bee concluded that if peace might come here would bee good profit gotten for our Companie: Secondlie there might bee hope to gett footing in China, because of the amitie, it is betweene China and Siam, and an Ambassador might bee sent with the Ambassadors of Siam with letters of Commendations from his Maty. to the King of China or at least to the Mandorin of Canton; whereby at the least they might be spoken with all and here and giue answere to our reasons, but as long as the Warrs do contynue at Siam, there is but little hope of either.



## The discription of Camboja.

This Cittie lyeth vppon a great riuer, which is said to take his begining where Siames riuer taketh his beginning. It hath thre yssues and falleth into this Kingdome; itt hath alwaies for the most parte beene vnder the subiection of Siam or Pegu, but nowe it seemes to cast that yoaik of; Here those of Mallacca haue had a greate trade but nowe it is decayed, This Country venteth the most part India Cloth as Siam doth, and beeing nowe in League with Laniaugh, the trade is nowe att Camboja, for this furnisheth the whole Country, with Cloth, And here is also nowe the Staple of Beniamjni, And here is also Gome=lack: gottamandu or Comboja gum, Sapom: Cassamba great quantity of deere skinnes, so that there might be sent a great Junck for Japan Laden with Marchandize, and to haue good returnes for Coromandell, Zurratt and England, So that wee must haue factory herein so.

Finis for this discription.

Vntill I hope to haue the rest &c.

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INDEX.

*Note.*—In this Index the following abbreviations are used; “Anderson” for Anderson’s “English Intercourse with Siam” (Trubner’s Oriental Series).

“Calendar of State Papers” for “Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, East Indies China and Japan.” (The first two volumes are edited by W. Noel Sainsbury, the third by Miss Sainsbury).

“Crawfurd” for Crawfurd’s Descriptive Dictionary of the Indian Islands and Adjacent Countries, 1856.

“Yule and Burnell” for Yule and Burnell’s Hobson-Jobson. A glossary of Anglo-Indian Colloquial Words and Phrases and kindred Terms.

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*Amadauar*—Amadavar. Ahmadabad. Founded by Ahmad Shah, Sultan of Gujerat (A.D. 1411-1423). It is the finest city in Gujerat, and is situated about fifty miles North of the head of the Gulf of Cambay (See Cambaia).

*Amboine*—Amboyna. (The native name is Ambun). It was first a Portuguese possession: the Dutch took it from the Portuguese in 1605. The British founded a trading station there soon afterwards, and thenceforward there arose, between the British and the Dutch, continuous disputes, bickerings, quarrels and fights, which culminated in the “massacre” of 1623, in which the British Settlement was killed by the Dutch.

For this massacre, which is celebrated in Dryden’s Tragedy of Amboyna, Cromwell obtained compensation from the Dutch in 1654. The British held the island from 1796 to 1802. It became Dutch again in 1814.

*Andragiri*—Indragiri. (Sanskrit, “the Hill of Indra”). A Malay State of the East Coast of Sumatra, North of Jambi and South of Kampar. The Indragiri River, which is one of the largest in Sumatra enters the Straits of Malacca opposite the islands of Linga and Sinkep.

*Ara*—Perhaps Aru Bay between Diamond Point, on the North East of Sumatra and Deli.

*Arba*—Ava: the ancient capital of Burmah.

*Arracan*—Arakan. The Arakan Division of Lower Burmah extending from the Bengal boundary, along the coast, to the mouths of the Irawaddy.

*Auja*—I cannot identify this place.

*Badaga*: *Badagatt*.—A corruption of Balaghat (bala, above; ghat a mountain pass); the country above the passes; a term applied to an area which is now covered by the

Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah Districts of Madras.

*Bantam*—A glance at a map of the world shows that all the traffic of the Far East has either to pass the northern or the southern extremity of Sumatra, either round Acheen Head, that is to say, or through the Sunda Straits. The latter route is the nearer: the former is the safer, and is the only one followed by all steamships of the present day.

Bantam at the western end of Java, not far from the present city of Batavia, was therefore a central place for the principal factor of the East India Company. The China trade came down to him on the one monsoon, and the Indian trade on the other: each was handed transhipped and despatched, westward and eastward, on the succeeding monsoon.

*Barocha*—Broach—A port in the Gulf of Cambay between Cambay Town and Surat. See *Cambay*.

*Bernece*—Brunei, which has given its name to the whole island of Borneo. Borneo, itself, is mentioned by that name later in this account.

*Bezar stones*—Bezoar stones. See the articles in Crawford, and Yule and Burnell.

*Breto de*.—See *Siriangh*.

*Calindre: Calendar*.—I cannot discover the meaning of this word. *Karinda* (Hindistani *Karandah*) is a word meaning a clerk, agent or manager. But in this manuscript the word is used as if it were the name of a nationality or race.

*Cambaia*—Cambay (*Khambhayat*). The Gulf of Cambay is an inlet of sea lying between the peninsula of Kathiawar and the Indian Coast line. The Portuguese Settlement of Diu lies at its mouth in the Kathiwar Peninsula, and Surat is at its mouth of the Bombay side. The town of Cambay is at the head of the Gulf. It is mentioned by Marco Polo, under the name of *Cambaet*, as a place

of great trade. A tidal bore is causing the gulf to silt up, and trade has now left the place.

The Kings of Guzerat formerly had their residence at Cambay. The most famous of these Kings undoubtedly was Sultan Mahmud Bizarha, of whom there are lurid accounts in Purchas and Ludovic's de Varthema. He is thus immortalized by Butler :—

The Prince of Cambay's daily food  
Is asp, and basilisk and toad,  
Which makes him have so strong a breath  
Each night he stinks a queen to death.

*Hudibras* Part II. Canto I.

*Cancam*—Konkan (The Konkan). See Deccan.

*Carica*—I cannot locate this place.

*Cassamba*—Kusumbha (Sanskrit). Both saffron (*crocus sativus*) The bastard saffron, or safflower (*Carthamus tinctorius*) is known by this name. From its flowers a red dye is made.

*Casincotta* :—*Cassincotta*. I cannot find this name in any Gazetteer. Apparently some compound of the name Kassim.

*Cattaganga*—I cannot locate this river.

*Cattaya*—Cathay, China. See the article "Cathay" in Yule and Burnell.

*Chulia*.—A name applied to Muhammadans from the Madras Presidency. The origin of the word is obscure, and its application vague. It is not certain whether it is applied to all Muhammadans of Madras, or whether it applied to the Malabaris, or whether it applied to any particular class of Muhammadans. In old accounts of the Colony the name was frequently used, generally in connection with the word "Kling." The term is no longer used, but a Chulia Street still exists in Penang.

*Comboja Gum*—Gamboge. See the article in Crawford.

*Corromandell*—The Coromandel coast was a term applied in old histories and official correspondence to the east coast

of the Madras Presidency. It was applied in no very definite sense, and now has fallen into disuse. In this account it extends from Negapatam to Orissa and includes the Kingdom of Narsinga, which extends from Negapatam to Montepoli, and the Kingdom of Taligana, which extends thence to Orissa. It will be noticed that the writer of this account gives an etymology of the name, deriving it from Chulia mandel. The true derivation is from Chora, the Tamil form of the ancient title of the Tamil Kings who reigned in Tanjore. There is a very interesting account of Coromandel, with a list of the various fanciful etymologies that have been attempted by different writers, in Yule and Burnell.

The Coromandel Coast corresponds in extent (more or less) with the Maabar of Marco Polo.

*Cotobaxa* : *Cottobaxa*.—Kutab Shah. Kutab Shahi was the name of a branch of the Bahmani dynasty, which established itself at Golconda. Kutab-al-Mulk, tarefdar of Telingana, founded the dynasty and assumed royal title in 1512. The dynasty lasted until 1687 when Golconda was taken by Aurangzib.

*Dabul* (*Dabhol*)—A famous port of the South Konkan between the fourteenth and seventeenth centuries. It lies in the modern district of Ratnagiri about two degrees north of Goa.

Barbosa (A.D.1516) writes of it :—

The Dabul has a very good harbour, where always congregate many Moorish ships from various parts and especially from Mekkah, Aden and Ormuz with horses and from Cambay, Diu and the Malabar country.

*Decan*—Deccan (or Dakhin) (The Deccan). The name is a corruption of the Sanskrit word *dakshina*, southern. It is a term generally applied to the high lands of India bounded on the North by the Narbada, on the East by the Eastern Ghats, on the South by the Kistna and on the West by the Western Ghats. The name Maharashtra, or the country where the Marathi language is

spoken, is applied to the same area. The term Konkan (of which the origin has not been satisfactorily explained) is applied to the narrow tract of land on the West Coast between the Deccan and the Sea. It includes Bombay, Ratnagiri and Goa.

*Doa*—perhaps a mistake for Goa or Diu.

*Droughzangu*—I cannot identify the place.

*Gingam*—See the article "Gingham" in Yule and Burnell. See also Taffesiles, *infra*.

*Globe*—The Ship "Globe" was fitted out by the East India Company in A.D. 1610 to take part in the Company's seventh voyage to the East Indies. She sailed from "the Downs" on the 5th February 1611, and after a prosperous voyage arrived at Ceylon in August of the same year. Thence she sailed to Pulikat, Pettipoli, Bantan, Patani (which she reached in June 1612) and Siam—For full details of the voyage of the Globe see the calendar of State Papers and Anderson *passim*.

*Gouri*—I cannot locate this place.

*Grand Mogor*—See Mogor.

*Jacatra*—The name by which the town of Jayakarta was known to Europeans. Jayakarta is Sanskrit and means "work of victory." The city of Batavia, founded by the Dutch in 1619, now stands upon its site.

*Jambi*—A Malay State on the East Coast of Sumatra between Indragiri and Palembang.

*James*—The Ship "James" was fitted out in December 1611 for a voyage to the East Indies. A full account of her is given in the Calendar of State Papers and in Anderson.

*Junckealam: Junkalan*—Junk-Ceylon (Ujong Salang) now better known as Tongka.

*King of Siam*—See Raja Api.

*Laniugh: Laniaugh*—The Kingdom of Laniaugh is mentioned by the Peter Floris (Thevenot Vol. I) several times. A place named hang-siagh is mentioned by Mandelses, and is identified by Anderson with huang-praban.



*Madurie*—The Madura District lying the east Coast of Madras south of the Native State of Pudukottai, and east of the Western Ghauts.

*Manancabo*—Menangkabau, an inland district of the southern part of Sumatra.

*Manar*—On the North West Coast of Ceylon. The island of Manar is the beginning of Adam's Bridge, which runs hence to the Indian Coast.

*Martaban*.—On the right bank of the Salween almost immediately opposite Moulmein. The capital of the Peguan Kingdom was at one time here. In the many wars between the Peguans, Burmese and Siamese, it was several times besieged and taken. Towards the end of the 16th century it was taken by Siam. Later it became independent again for a time, but afterwards was the seat of a governor appointed by the King, Burmese or Peguan, who happened to be in power at the time.

*Mesulpatam* : *Mesulptam* : *Musilpatam*.—Masulipatam. Now headquarters of the Kistna District, Madras. A port which developed a great trade, principally with the ports on the opposite side of the Indian Ocean, in the seventeenth century. The East India Company first traded there, in the "Globe" in A D. 1611. In 1628 the English were driven out by the Dutch. They returned in 1632 having obtained a farman from the Sultan of Golconda. The town is described in 1670 as being "famous along the coast of Corromandel" and as "resembling Babel in the variety of tongues and the "differences of garbs and costumes." Its manufactures of carpets, chintzes and coloured cloths have been crushed out of the market by European piece goods and its trade has been diverted elsewhere by railways.

*Mogor*—The Grand Mogor is the Portuguese form of the title of the Kings of Delhi of the house of Timur (*o grao Mogor*). The common English form is the "great Mogul." See articles "Mogul" and "Mogul, the Great" in Yule and Burnell.

*Montepoli*—I cannot locate this place.

*Mulley*—A variation of "Malay." It is not unlike Marco Polo's "Maliurh," and is interesting because of its resemblance to the word "moly" (sometimes "moley" or "meley") which survives in luncheon menus, and which simply means a kind of watery curry prepared by an Indian cook in what he considers to be the Malay fashion.

*Naicque (Naik)*—This word (which is derived from the Sanscrit *nayaka*, a leader,) is used in several ways in India, its most common application being in the Indian Army to a rank corresponding to that of Corporal.

Among the Telugus, it is the name of a caste, and the general name of the Kings of Vijayanagara A.D. 1325-1674 and of the Lers of Madura (A.D. 1559-1741). See the article "Naik" in Yule and Burnell.

*Narzinga*—This is the name applied by the Portuguese, and later by the Dutch and British, to the Great Southern Indian Kingdom of Vijayanagara, or Bisnagar. The name is not really that of the country (and for this reason it will not be found in any Gazetteer), but is that of Nara Sinha, a prince of Telugu origin (circa 1400-1508) who was reigning when the Portuguese first visited the place. The country bore this name among the Europeans for nearly two centuries after his death. Vijayanagara was the name of the capital that gave its name to the kingdom. It either means the City of Victory, or is a corruption of Vidya Nagara (the City of Learning). "The Pagan King of Narsinga, who has 1,500 elephants of war, 49,000 horse, as much foot as he wishes and so much territory as can scarce be traversed in six months" is mentioned in the famous letter written on the 6th June 1513 to the Pope, as the head of Christendom, by the King Emmanuel of Portugal to inform him of all the Portuguese successes under Albuquerque. (*Letters and papers of Henry VIII, edited by J. S. Brewer. No. 4173 Calendar of State Papers Vol. I. No. 1.*)

Narsinga, Orixen, (Orissa) and Bengalen (Bengal) are mentioned in the report (written in 1660 by Foulke Grevil, Treasurer of the Navy, to Secretary Sir Robert Cecil) which led immediately to the establishment of the East India Company. (*Calendar of State papers Vol. I No. 266*).

Vijayanagara was overwhelmed in 1565 by a combination of Muhammadan Sultans of the Deccan in the battle of Talikota, in which the King, Rama Raja, himself was killed. The place is situated in the Bellary District and is entirely in ruins which extend over many square miles. The only part of it now occupied is a little village which bears the undistinguished name of Humpy.

*Nisainxa Adelta*.—Nizam Shah Adil Shah. The Nizam is the hereditary style of the reigning prince of the Hyderabad Territories. The early Portuguese writers generally used the form Nizamulco, which represents Nizam-ul-mulk, or Nizamoxa, which represents Nizam Shah.

Adil Shahi was the name of a Muhammadan dynasty which ruled at Bijapur from 1489 till 1672 or later. The Adil Shahis were almost continuously at war with Vijayanagar (Vide Narzinga), and they took part in the battle of Talikota in which Rama Raja, the King of Vijayanagara, was killed and his forces defeated.

The following extract from Garcia de Orta's *Colloquies* (printed in Goa in 1563) is worth quoting in this connection as it contains the variations Nizamulco and Idalcam (Adil Khan).

“This King of Dely conquered the Decam and the Cuncam; and retained the dominion a while; but he could not rule territory at so great a distance, and so placed in it a nephew crowned as King. This King was a great favourer of foreign people such as Turks, Rumis, Coraconis, and Arabs, and he divided his kingdom into captaincies, bestowing upon *Adelham* (whom

we call *Idalcam*) the coast from Anzediva to Cifardam .....and to *Nizamulco* the coast from Cifardam to Hegstana."

*Ozira*—Orissa. The ancient kingdom and modern district which lies between the Coromandel Coast and Bengal.

*Pucci*—Often written Pacem. A Malay State near the North East point of Sumatra.

Valentijn gives this account of it:—

"Close to the East point of Sumatra is the once especially famous city Pasi (or Paem) which in old times, next to Magapahit (sic) and Malakka was one of the three greatest cities of the East.....but now is only a poor open village with not more than 4 or 500 families, dwelling in poor bamboo cottages."

See also the article Pasei in Yule and Burnell.

*Pagado*—(Pagoda). A coin (both gold and silver) which was long current in South India. Accounts were kept in Madras in *pagodas*, *fanams* and *kas* down to A.D. 1818 in which year the rupee was made the standard coin.

8 *kas* (*cash*) = one fanam.

42 fanams = one pagoda.

A pagoda worth  $3\frac{1}{2}$  rupees. For an interesting account of the derivation of this word see Yule and Burnell.

*Paleacatta*—Pulicat. A town 25 miles North of Madras City. It is the site of the earliest Settlement of the Dutch in India. They built a fort here in 1609, and the place was later the chief Dutch Settlement on the Coromandel Coast. It was at one time a centre of trade with Penang. It has given its name to the cloth known by the Malays as *plékat*.

*Palimbam*—Palembang. A district on the South East Coast of Sumatra. The Palembang river enters the sea in the Banka Straits.

*Patania*—Patani. On the East Coast of the Malay peninsula between Kelantan and Singora. The position of Patani on the map explains its selection, in conjunction with Surat (east coast of India) Coromandel (west coast of

India), and Bantam (in Java) as one of the four principal places where the chief agents of the East India Company should be resident. It has a good harbour, sheltered from the North East monsoon, which makes the East Coast of the Malay peninsula dangerous in the North East monsoon, and it was hoped that it would be a centre for trade with Siam, with China and Japan, and with Borneo.

These hopes came to little however, and various exactions imposed by the Queen of Patani and the Orang Kayas soon drove trade away.

For a most interesting account of Patani see the Calendar of the State Papers and Anderson *passim*.

*Pedir*—On the East Coast of Acheen between Acheen Head and Diamond Point.

*Persian*—Parsee. For an interesting account of this word see the article Parsee in Yule and Burnell.

*Petapoli*—Pettapoli, or Pettipoli, was a place on the Coromandel coast at which there was considerable trade in the seventeenth century. It is frequently referred to both in the Calendar of State Papers and in Anderson. I cannot locate it exactly.

*Philippo de Breto*—See Siriangh.

*Praye*—Prahu (Malay).

*Pre*—I cannot identify this place.

*Priaman*—On the West coast of Sumatra a few miles North of Padang.

*Raja Api*—This account would appear to be taken from the account given by Péter Williamson Floris, which runs as follows:—

“The King of Siam fortified himself by the destruction  
“of the Kingdom of Pegu, and has since conquered the  
“Kingdom of Cambaya, Laniaugh, Zayomay, Leegor,  
“Parava, Thenasarim and several others. This conqueror, called by the Portuguese the Black King of Siam,  
“died in 1605, and left his kingdom to his brother,  
“whom they designated as the white King. He was a

“ prince who only desired to reign in peace. He died  
 “ in 1610 leaving several children. Thence arose  
 “ great troubles for the state for the king, on his death  
 “ bed, caused his eldest son, a youth a great promise,  
 “ to be put to death, the murder being committed at  
 “ the suggestion of one of the nobles, who, being very  
 “ rich and powerful, aspired to the throne. The pre-  
 “ sent king is the second son of the White King, and  
 “ soon caused the traitorous noble to be put to death.”

Thevenot Vol. I. P. 21.

*Sahang*—Perhaps a mistake for *sarong*.

*Sapom*—Sapan wood. See the articles Sappan and Brazil-wood in Yule and Burnell.

*Satigam*—I cannot locate this place.

*Siacca*—Siak. A Malay state on the North East Coast of Sumatra. The Siak river is the finest in the island and flows into the Straits of Malacca nearly opposite the island of Bengkalis.

*Sindine*—I cannot locate this place.

*Siriangh*—Syriam. A town on the left bank of the Pegu river about three miles from its mouth. Towards the end of the sixteenth century the King of Arakan took advantage of the quarrels between the Kings of Toung-NGOO, Ava and Pegu and, with the assistance of Philip-po de Brito y Nicote (to whom a reference is made in this manuscript) conquered Pegu. As a reward for their services he gave the Portuguese the town of Syriam which they fortified. He soon had reason to regret his liberality for the Portuguese were mere pirates and committed the most appalling cruelties upon the wretched natives. A few years later the King of Arrakan formed an alliance with the King of Toung-NGOO, and tried to drive out the Portuguese: they attacked the town, but were repulsed. In 1613 (the year before the probable date of this manuscript) the King of Ava besieged and took Syriam, impaled de Brito alive and sent all the surviving Portuguese to Ava as slaves.



The Dutch established a factory at Syriam in 1631; The English were some years later. Both were expelled about the year 1670. The English factory was re-established in 1698 by the Government of Madras. In 1740 the Peguans drove out the Burmese, but left the British alone. In 1743 the Burmese retook the town. They held it only three days, when the Peguans recaptured it, and, suspecting the British Agent of duplicity, burnt his factory and expelled him. The town went through many vicissitudes in the wars between the Peguans and the Burmese in the eighteenth centuries. See article Syriam in Yule and Burnell.

*Solor*—Sulu. The Sulu islands or archipelago, for there are 150 islands, extend between Borneo and the Mindano Islands, the Southern group of the Philippines.

*St. Thomé*—Now a southern suburb of Madras city.

*Succadana*—A place on the western Coast of Borneo. In the early part of the seventeenth century, the East India Company had great hopes of it. Its principal reports were wax and diamonds. One account indeed (Calendar of State Papers, Vol. I. No. 522) says that "the best diamonds in the world" were to be procured there. It was once the seat of a Javanese Settlement, and the name, given probably by the Javanese, means, in Sanskrit, "the parrot's gift."

*Surat*—This was a great port at the mouth of the Gulf of Cambay (See Cambaia). When the merchandise of the East was carried, to Europe through the Red Sea and thence overland, it was one of the most important trading places in India. With the discovery of the passage round the Cape of Good Hope, its importance diminished: and now, with silting-up of the gulf, trade has deserted it.

The following account of it in the *Storia do Mogor* (Vol. I p. 61) is interesting from its mention of the trade of this part of our part of the world.

“It is the largest port in India and the best river. Thus, it is resorted to by a great number of ships from different parts of Europe, Persia, Arabia, Mecca, Bassora, the coasts of Malabar and Coromandal, Massulapatas (Masulapatam), Bengal, Siam, Acheen, Queddah, the Maldiver, Malacca, Batavia, Manilla, China and many other parts of the world.”

*Taffesiles*—Tafsila—a stuff from Mecca. It is spelt in various ways. Van Twist in his account of India (A.D. 1648) gives a list of stuffs which includes gamiguins and toffochillen. Valentijn (A.D. 1624-1626), in a similar list in Oud en Nieuw Oost-Indien, includes taffatshelas and ginggangs.

*Tanagapatam*—I cannot identify this place.

*Tanesseei*—Tenasserim, a town on a river of the same name in the Mergui District. Founded by the Siamese in A.D. 1373, it suffered much in the struggles between the Burmese and the Siamese. It was an important city in the seventeenth century, when there was an overland route to Siam, and much of the trade between India and Siam was carried between Masulipatam and Tenasserim. It is now an insignificant town.

*Tanianco*—I cannot locate this place.

*Telingana*—A term vaguely applied by the Muhammadans to the country of the Telugus in the North East portion of the Madras Presidency. See the articles Teliga and Teloogoo in Yule and Burnell.

*Ticao* : *Teco* : *Tecoo*.—Tiku. On the West Coast of Sumatra, above 18 miles North of Priaman.

*Tirepopelir*—Tirupapeliur or Cuddalore New Town. In the Cuddalore District of Madras near Vellore.

*Velur* : *Velour*—Vellore : in the North Arcot District of Madras.

*Wisnagara*—Vijayanagara. See Narzinga.

*Xama* :—The great, but imaginary, lake of Chiamay. See the article Chiamay in Yule and Burnell.